

with private enterprise, civic and local organizations to provide services where Federal or State funds were not available. His activities range from working on an elderly housing plan with AARP, to assisting utility companies in affording vulnerable senior citizens with reduced rates.

A member of numerous area health and elderly advisory boards, William Glover was inducted into the Alabama Senior Citizens Hall of Fame in 1993. To be sure, he leaves his successor with a very large pair of shoes to fill. Knowing William, I'm convinced that his concern for our seniors and community will not end with his retirement. I congratulate him for a remarkable career of selfless generosity, and I wish he and his family the very best in the years ahead.

CHINESE SALES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION THREATEN AMERICAN TROOPS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Chinese have exported, in violation of international law, weapons of mass destruction to terrorist states, including Iran. These actions have contributed to regional instability and pose a significant potential threat to American Armed Forces.

As we all know, it is American troops, whether as part of a U.N. force, an Allied mission, or operating independently which are called upon to quell regional conflicts. The strong correlation between the volatility of a region, the deployment of weapons of mass destruction, and the likelihood of U.S. troop involvement may culminate in American suffering and deaths when the tension in these areas boils over. The weapons of mass destruction, which China has willfully placed in irresponsible hands, could claim the lives of tens of thousands of American troops involved in one of the world's dangerous hot spots.

The Chinese persist in selling weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear technologies to Iran. According to a recent Washington Post report, China has been selling to Iran the equipment required to convert uranium into weapons grade material. With China's technical and scientific support, Iran will be capable of deploying nuclear weapons within 5 years.

According to a March 8, 1996 Washington Post, "China is also engaged in selling massive quantities of chemicals used in the production of nerve gas and chemical weapons to Iran." The influx of Chinese technology is helping to fuel the most active chemical weapons program in the Third World. United States Government analysts say that Iran's ambitious long-term aim is to develop an indigenous capability to produce each of the chemical ingredients of powerful poison gases, as well as to construct all of its own equipment to produce the finished weapons.

The Department of Defense has already responded to this growing chemical and biological threat, by approving a plan to vaccinate all U.S. Armed Forces personnel against anthrax, a germ warfare agent. Unfortunately, the chemical weapons being supplied by China to

Iran involve even more dangerous chemicals and nerve agents. Relations between Iran and the U.S. remain hostile.

The Chinese also provide weapons of mass destruction to Pakistan, which, due to ongoing tensions with India, is another source of concern. If in 1995, the Director of Central Intelligence stated that "the arms race between India and Pakistan poses perhaps the most probable prospect for future use of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons. Pakistan already has enough nuclear material to make a dozen nuclear warheads, and India has a much larger nuclear arsenal."

In 1996, in an obvious violation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and Federal law, China sold ring magnets to Pakistan. These 5,000 ring magnets are used in gas centrifuges to enrich uranium which can be used for construction of nuclear weapons. However, soon after this treaty violation, the Clinton administration determined that China would not be sanctioned stating that China had reaffirmed its commitment to nuclear non-proliferation.

Despite this promise, however, China sold a special industrial furnace to an unsafeguarded nuclear facility in Pakistan, and high level Chinese officials planned to submit false documentation related to the sale.

The practice of selling weapons of mass destruction is just one more example of China's disregard for the value of human life. The Daily Gazette, one of my hometown newspapers, captured the true nature of China in a recent editorial entitled "New China Policy Needed" when it stated, "The Chinese government persecutes political dissidents, Buddhists, Christians, pregnant women, orphan girls, labor activists and anyone else who declines to toe the party line * * * It pledges to reverse the democratization of Hong Kong, and has threatened to go to war over Taiwan. It moves no closer toward liberty and democracy, but it does get richer. Armed with nuclear weapons, it is clearly the most dangerous country in the world * * * As long as China remains totalitarian, and no matter how capitalist it becomes, it will likely remain not just an oppressor of its own people but a threat to peace." The United States can no longer continue to implicitly approve of China's weaponry sales and other abuses of international law by accepting China's routine and transparent denials of wrongdoing. It is time to revise our China policy in such a way that makes it unacceptable for China to engage in reckless activities, including those that threaten the lives of the young men and women who serve in America's Armed Forces.

ON CORY DUNN'S ATTAINMENT OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Cory Dunn of North Olmsted, OH, who will be honored this month for his recent attainment of Eagle Scout.

The attainment of Eagle Scout is a high and rare honor requiring years of dedication to self-improvement, hard work, and the community. Each Eagle Scout must earn 21 merit

badges, 12 of which are required, including badges in: lifesaving; first aid; citizenship in the community; citizenship in the Nation; citizenship in the world; personal management of time and money; family life; environmental science; and camping.

In addition to acquiring and proving proficiency in those and other skills, an Eagle Scout must hold leadership positions within the troop where he learns to earn the respect and hear the criticism of those he leads.

The Eagle Scout must live by the scouting law, which holds that he must be: trustworthy, loyal, brave, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, clean, and reverent.

And the Eagle Scout must complete an Eagle project, which he must plan, finance, and evaluate on his own. It is no wonder that only 2 percent of all boys entering scouting achieve this rank.

Cory's Eagle project was the restoration of a trail and opening of an outdoor clearing suited to contemplation and peace for parishioners of John Knox Presbyterian Church, his parents' parish.

My fellow colleagues, let us join boy Scouts of America Troop 53 in recognizing and praising Cory for his achievement.

DRUGS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 2, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DRUGS IN AMERICA—A REPORT CARD

A few weeks ago, the White House unveiled the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy. The 1997 strategy is noteworthy because for the first time the federal government specifically identifies education and prevention as the most effective approaches to reducing illicit drug use. I agree with this emphasis, especially with the need to educate young Americans about the dangers posed by illegal substance abuse. I recently began meetings with community leaders in southern Indiana to discuss how we can work together toward a drug-free Indiana.

DANGERS OF OVERLOOKING THE PROBLEM

Opinion polls show that most Americans, including Hoosiers, rank problems such as the budget deficit, the future of social security, even bad roads, ahead of worries about drugs. These are all serious issues, but we downplay the drug problem at our peril.

You may remember the "just say no" campaign of a few years ago. Anti-drug messages were prominent in our government, media, and schools, and usage dropped. But starting about 1990 we stopped paying enough attention to the problem. In some ways, the drug problem is getting worse today.

GOOD NEWS

Fewer Americans are using illegal drugs today than a decade ago. In 1985, there were some 23 million regular drug users. Today, we've almost halved that number to about 13 million. The overall number of cocaine users has dropped to about 1.4 million, down from 5.7 million in 1985. Drug-related murders fell 25 percent during the same period.

REVERSAL OF PROGRESS

Since 1991, though, drug use has increased again. I am especially worried that this increase is concentrated among young people.

Currently, more than 1 in 10 young people in America are regular users of illicit drugs—that's double the rate of just five years ago. Marijuana use is especially widespread. In the average class of 25 eighth graders, 5 have tried it.

The bad news is not just about marijuana. We have seen a dramatic rise in regular use of all sorts of so-called "hard" drugs, including stimulants such as cocaine and inhalants such as glue, paint, and lighter fluid. Use of LSD is at its highest recorded level. There are now about 2.7 million "hardcore" drug users in America, more than triple the number in 1991. These "hardcore" addicts are the ones most likely to commit crimes to obtain drugs.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY DRUGS

Some people say that a little experimenting with drugs can't cause any harm. They are wrong.

For example, today's marijuana is 2 to 5 times more powerful than a generation ago. Every reputable scientific study concludes that marijuana use impairs judgment and learning and hurts the heart, lungs, and other organs. Perhaps most damaging, evidence shows that marijuana can be a "gateway" to stronger drugs. A teenager who smokes marijuana is 79 times more likely to have an addictive problem later in life.

Over 25,000 people die every year in America from causes related to illegal drugs. Drugs are involved in over half of the murder and violent crime in this country. Children who use drugs are much more likely to drop out of school. One-quarter of America's trillion-dollar health bill each year is drug-related. Abuse of illegal drugs costs businesses an estimated \$60 billion each year in lost productivity due to absenteeism, accidents, and medical claims.

EROSION OF ATTITUDES

Why are more people using drugs? The simple answer is: attitudes. In recent years, there has been a significant erosion of our negative attitude towards drugs.

1. Social approval

When a society sends the message that drug abuse is wrong—as we did a decade ago—drug use declines. When it fails to send this message, drug abuse rises—as it has since 1990. Leaders in Washington and throughout the country stopped speaking out enough on the dangers of drugs. The recent efforts in Arizona and California to legalize marijuana for "medicinal" purposes—which I oppose—send exactly the wrong message to our young people.

2. Perception of risk

There is another, related factor: perception of risk. Kids will not stop using drugs unless they understand the real physical dangers drug cause. Last year in Boston, Massachusetts 50,000 people attended a so-called rally supporting the legalization of marijuana. On the same day, a few blocks away, an anti-drug rally drew only 500. We are clearly failing in our duty to educate the younger generation about the dangers of drugs, and to express our disapproval of them.

SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

Some argue that we focus on education and prevention at the expense of cracking down on drug suppliers. We do need to fight the drug supply, and I have supported steps to penalize both domestic and foreign drug producers and dealers. But we should recognize that as long as Americans are willing to spend billions of dollars a year on illicit drugs, the traffickers and pushers will find ways to meet that demand.

CONCLUSION—RESOURCES SHOULD MATCH RHETORIC

I am pleased that our 1997 National Strategy emphasizes education and prevention.

The old adage says "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." When it comes to drugs, for each dollar we spend on prevention, we save seven dollars in crime, health, and welfare costs. And the moral benefit of saving our young people from the scourge of drugs is incalculable.

Nevertheless, while we have increased the federal anti-drug budget to more than \$15 billion for 1997, over two-thirds of this is going to international and domestic efforts to stop supply. We should allocate more resources to our top priority of demand reduction.

The real irony of the drug problem, then, is that we know what to do about it—but we're not doing it, or not doing enough of it. It is encouraging that education and prevention are the top priorities of our national strategy. We should make them our top priorities in southern Indiana, too.

SOLVAY, NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL BAND WINS TOP HONORS IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE MUSIC FESTIVAL

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Solvay, New York High School band and jazz combo for their first place honors at the national American Heritage Music Festival.

This dedicated group of 76 musicians traveled to Washington on Friday, April 4 and competed against bands from all over the Nation. The jazz band and the high school band each won separate first place awards.

Solvay High School won the award for best overall performance and both bands received scores above 90, putting them in the highest category for their performances.

The event that made Solvay's performance unique came in the middle of the concert band's slow song, where the musicians put down their instruments to sing. This added theatrical touch impressed the judges, and invigorated spectators. Indeed, when this talented group arrived back in Solvay, with police cars and fire engines escorting them to the high school where they received their heroes welcome, parents and classmates cheered, still displaying the excitement of the competition.

Our central New York community is proud of the hard work and dedication displayed by the Solvay bands.

Congratulations to the 76 members of the Solvay High School concert band and jazz combo for their impressive achievement.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THIELE KAOLIN

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of the founding of one of the 10th District of Georgia's most important employers—Thiele Kaolin Co.

Thiele Kaolin was chartered on October 22, 1946, and began operations on January 1, 1947. Thiele employs more than 500 Georgians, most of whom live in the 10th District.

Thiele employs these Georgians in the mining of kaolin, which is used primarily as an additive for paper products. The glossy look and feel of the magazines you read comes from kaolin. Thiele sends kaolin to many places in America and other countries and is one of the largest exporters through the port of Savannah.

Thiele is a valuable and responsible member of the State and local community through its support of the Adopt-a-School Program, local recreation league teams for all ages, community volunteer fire departments, fine arts appreciation programs, and generous charitable contributions to churches, schools, various civic and health related organizations, and colleges and universities throughout the State.

Thiele is more than just an employer. Thiele is more than just a source of tax revenue for government. Thiele is more than just a business. Thiele is part of the community. Thiele is family. As they celebrate their 50th anniversary, I salute a community member, a family member, Thiele Kaolin Co.

QUIPS CAPTURE STATE CROWN

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association Class AA Men's Basketball Champions, the Aliquippa High School Quips.

Located in Beaver County in the once thriving steel town of Aliquippa, the players of this team demonstrated the strength, character, and rich tradition that embodies the people of their hometown. This marks the fourth time in the school's history and the third time in eight seasons that the Quips have been crowned State champions in men's basketball. They finished the season with a record of 28-3.

Led by senior point guard and cocaptain Mike Lundy's 13 points Aliquippa defeated cross-state rival Wilkes Barre by a score of 57-50 in the championship game. In a post-game interview with the Beaver County Times, senior center Damian Crute is quoted as saying, "Climbing the ladder (to cut the nets), I felt like I was on top of the world. We climbed the mountain and we're sitting on top now." Indeed Damian, your team has climbed the mountain and the people of Aliquippa and the entire Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania are proud of your efforts.

Once again, congratulations to the students, faculty, and the city of Aliquippa. You have produced a champion in the finest sense of the word. And a special salute to first year coach Mike Zmijanac and his assistants Doug Beiga, Sherman McBride, Marvin Emerson, and Pete Carbone for a job well done.

And so I urge my colleagues to join me in the celebration of the Aliquippa Quips and all of the high school basketball teams in Pennsylvania for a terrific season.